

from the herpetic person ceases to be communicable. From experience we know that varicella itself is highly infectious during the period of onset, and it is authoritatively laid down that persons suffering from varicella continue to be potential sources of infection until a new epidermic covering has spread over the site of the pocks, that is, until all scabs have separated, upon which precept practice is generally based; but until evidence is forthcoming that the period of infectivity similarly persists to the end of the attack of herpes, it would be unjustifiable to place a contact in quarantine until three weeks after the last herpetic scab had come away.

It must be admitted that the argument is not complete. Careful inquiry is necessary to elucidate the problem of where and how the herpetic infection is originally acquired. Then again, many cases of herpes zoster occur to which no spread of infection has been traced; and this raises the further question whether all cases of herpes zoster are in fact etiologically identical, or whether some are due to one infection, others to another infection, and others again to a process of a different category altogether.

REFERENCES.

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL *Epitome*, 1913. ² H. G. Adamson, *Skin Affections of Childhood*. ³ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1919.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ASSOCIATION OF HERPES ZOSTER AND VARICELLA.

IN view of the recent correspondence in the JOURNAL on the subject of the association of herpes zoster and chicken-pox, I think the following note may be of interest, and also helpful in making record of such cases.

On January 10th last Mrs. X. came to see me because of a rash on her body. This proved to be typical herpes zoster along the course of one of the upper left intercostal nerves. She asked me at the time if there were any fear of infecting anyone else, and I assured her that it was most unlikely, and that I had never known such a thing to occur in my own experience.

On January 25th—that is fifteen days after the herpes zoster appeared—I was asked to see the elder daughter. She had a temperature of 103° and a typical rash of chicken-pox. Some of the spots were well in the blister stage, and others were still coming out in crops at different stages. Three days later the younger daughter also developed typical chicken-pox. Both daughters had chicken-pox twenty years ago, the elder slightly and the younger more severely. To their knowledge none of the family had been in contact with any infectious disease. The incubation period of chicken-pox being usually eleven to fifteen days, it follows that had Mrs. X. suffered from chicken-pox instead of herpes zoster no one would hesitate to say that the daughters were infected from her. After the above experience I think it would be wise to be guarded in one's statements in regard to the possibility of infection from a case of herpes zoster.

W. MORTON ROBSON, M.D. Lond.,
F.R.C.P. Lond.

Northampton.

A CASE OF TETANUS.

THE following case seems worthy of record, in view of the facts that: (1) there was, after the most careful scrutiny of the patient, and after investigation by the interpreter, no evidence or history of the minutest injury having occurred; (2) the case steadily improved, and finally recovered under treatment by the intramuscular method alone.

The patient (a German) reported sick to the medical officer in command of the prisoners of war compound in June, 1919, complaining of stiffness in the neck and feeling unwell. His temperature was not raised. He was "excused duty" and told to report next day. For the next three days he reported, but complained of nothing more than he did on the first day. On the evening of the fourth day he developed stiffness in the jaw and difficulty in swallowing, and was immediately sent to No. 42 Casualty Clearing Station at Douai diagnosed as (?) tetanus.

On admission the patient had an anxious expression, risus sardonius was present, trismus was very marked, and swallowing difficult. There was great rigidity and tenderness of the

muscles of the neck, the abdominal muscles were rigid and hard, the legs and arms rigid. Spasms were present, but not frequent, nor were they very severe; respirations were good. The temperature was 97° and the pulse 72. There was no evidence of cervical glandular inflammation, oral sepsis, carious teeth, or any other affection which might possibly give rise to the condition the patient presented.

Active antitetanic treatment was commenced at once, and within the first forty-eight hours of admission 52,000 units of antitetanic serum were injected intramuscularly. On the third day 8,000 units were injected, and for the next six days the daily dose was 9,000 units. On the tenth day no serum was given, and on the twelfth day a final dose of 1,500 units was injected, making altogether a total of 115,500 units administered in twelve days. The serum used was the concentrated form supplied by the Department of Hygiene, University of Toronto, a supply of which the A.D.M. stores fortunately had in stock at the time.

On the third day after admission the patient's temperature rose to 101°, at which level it remained more or less constant for seven days, when it gradually declined and became normal on the twelfth day. Constipation was very marked for the first five days, and required treatment. Sleeplessness and restlessness were also marked during the same period. By the seventh day the trismus was slightly lessened and the teeth could be just separated. From the eighth day onwards the trismus and muscular rigidity steadily diminished and the patient improved, until, on the twentieth day after admission, all signs and symptoms of the disease had disappeared. Shortly after this date the patient was up, and after a brief convalescence he was usefully employed for several weeks helping to look after the other German patients in hospital.

The outstanding features of the case may be summarized as follows:

1. No evidence of injury.
2. Rigidity of muscles of neck (later of abdomen and limbs).
3. Marked trismus.
4. No respiratory embarrassment.
5. Mild nature of convulsions.

The type of case should be classified as one in which trismus occurred after other signs of tetanus had shown themselves. Local premonitory symptoms occurred in the following order: (1) Pain (in muscles of neck); (2) difficulty in swallowing; (3) muscular rigidity.

Accidents due to serum were absent. There was no anaphylactic shock; there was no reaction, as shown by the temperature, to the injection of the serum in large doses, and there were at no time any signs of a serum rash appearing.

Worcester.

L. T. CHALLENGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MASSAGE OF THE HEART AND RESUSCITATION.

I NOTICE that Professor Gunn, in his paper on massage of the heart and resuscitation (January 1st), expresses surprise that a mechanical pump is not used for artificial respiration in the human subject. I think that other anaesthetists will agree with me when I say that a pump for supplying intermittent inflation of the lungs is unnecessary. If a catheter is passed into the trachea with its distal end at the bifurcation, and if a continuous stream of air or oxygen (pure or etherized) is made to pass along it, the patient's colour will remain pink, and the pulse normal, even although no respiratory movements are taking place. This shows that there is sufficient interchange of gases to oxygenate the blood.

If, however, both pleural cavities are opened, and a very considerable pressure is required to inflate the lungs, it is necessary to let the pressure fall to zero from time to time, or the filling of the heart will be interfered with. Fortunately the number of operations in which this is necessary is small.

I have often thought that there are many other conditions in which insufflation of the lungs is indicated, but which until recently have been regarded as hopeless. For instance, a cerebral abscess or haemorrhage may have caused respiration to cease through increased intracranial pressure. If a tracheal catheter is at once passed, and the lungs inflated with oxygen, life may be maintained for a sufficient time for an operation to be performed.

A short time ago I was called to see a girl of 10 in *extremis* with bronchopneumonia and pericarditis. She was quite unconscious; the lips were purple, and she was giving about eight gasping respirations per minute. No carotid or radial pulse could be detected. I was struck with the similarity she presented to a deeply anaesthetized patient with a partially obstructed airway. In both there were two morbid conditions: (1) the obstruction, and (2) the toxin, which was chemical in one and bacterial in the

other. As soon as possible I passed a catheter into her trachea by means of a bronchoscope and turned on a gentle stream of oxygen. By this time respirations had entirely ceased; the pupil was dilated and fixed, and no corneal reflex was present. At the end of two minutes the colour of the lips was pink, the corneal reflex returned, and the radial pulse became palpable. This, I think, was the more remarkable as the girl had previously had pituitrin 1 c.cm., strychnine gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, and inhalation of oxygen with no effect whatever. At the end of five minutes a considerable amount of mucus had been blown out of the trachea, and the patient's condition was much better. Unfortunately the improvement was not maintained, and she died later; but I think that the result justifies the employment of this treatment in chest conditions where the right heart is obviously giving out from the effects of the toxin, the pressure, and the deficient oxygen supply; the latter factor can at any rate be remedied, while the respiratory obstruction can also be relieved to a certain extent by the mechanical removal of secretion.

London, W.

C. LANGTON HEWER, M.B.

Reports of Societies.

ACTION OF RADIUM AND X RAYS ON TUMOUR GROWTH.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, held on January 27th, with the President, Professor C. S. SHERRINGTON, in the chair, Sir WALTER FLETCHER communicated a paper on the "Local and generalized action of radium and x rays upon tumour growth," by Professor S. RUSS, D.Sc., Dr. HELEN CHAMBERS and Miss GLADYS M. SCOTT. The paper recorded an investigation made with the object of finding the effects of the beta and gamma rays from radium and x rays upon rat tumours under varying conditions. The local effects were obtained by exposing the tumour only to measured quantities of radiation, the animal not sharing to an appreciable extent in the irradiation. When large doses were employed, destructive action upon the tumour cells was observed; as the dose was reduced, the action tended to become stimulative in character, so that the tumour cells grew more rapidly than they would had they received no radiation. The generalized effects of the rays used were obtained by submitting the whole animal to the radiation, the tumour in the animal being screened by the use of suitable screens. It was found that large generalized doses could not be borne by the animals; when, however, they were given repeated small doses an increase in body weight and an increase in resistance towards tumour growth was observed. Under the usual conditions of radiation treatment in malignant disease in man the body shared to some extent in the radiation administered to the tumour, and the bearing of the present observations in this connexion was discussed.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES.

A GENERAL meeting of the Border Counties Branch of the British Medical Association was held at the Lowther Hall, Carlisle, on January 14th, at 3.30 p.m. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Livingstone, the Branch president, Dr. BOWSER of Penrith took the chair.

Major MEURICE SINCLAIR, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., gave a lecture on the treatment of fractures, and illustrated his methods by showing patients who had been put up in the splints used for the various fractures of the upper and lower extremities. The principles which governed the choice of the apparatus and the mode of application were thoroughly explained in each case. After a short interval for tea Major Sinclair showed a set of x-ray lantern slides of fractures which he had treated. A most cordial vote of thanks was passed to him on the proposal of Dr. CULLEN, seconded by Dr. CRERAR. Between sixty and seventy medical men and nurses were present.

A joint meeting of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association and the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society was held on January 20th, when, by permission of the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, Major SINCLAIR gave a demonstration at the General Hospital, and a lantern lecture at the Medico-Chirurgical

Society's rooms, on fractures of the femur. Major Sinclair brought with him fifteen of his modifications of the Balkan beam, and the splints were shown in position on patients. The lecturer briefly described the Thomas splint and the principles of its action, and then showed a method of applying the splint as a first-aid treatment, in which an iron skewer inserted through the boot upper close to the sole was used as an attachment for extension, and the splint was slung to metal frames attached to the sides of the stretcher. The Thomas splint was then shown as used for the treatment of fractured femurs, and the lecturer emphasized the necessity (1) of preserving the normal forward arch of the femur; (2) of maintaining the foot in a position of eversion during the treatment; (3) of bending the splint near the knee-joint, especially in fractures of the lower third of the femur. The value of the treatment was explained and shown.

For cases which did not respond to ordinary extension with flannel and Sinclair's glue, the lecturer advocated extension by screws inserted into the upper end of the shaft of the tibia, and explained their advantages over callipers applied to the femoral condyles. He maintained that no permanent disability resulted from stretching the ligaments of the knee-joint by extension applied to the tibia. At the close of the demonstration the lecturer showed his various modifications of the Thomas arm splint and his special splints designed for fractures of the wrist and hand. The results shown were very striking, and at the close of the lecture the thanks of the Society and the Association were voted by acclamation to Major Sinclair for his practical and interesting demonstration and lecture. The demonstration and lecture were repeated on the following day for the nursing staffs of the general and neighbouring hospitals.

As a result of this demonstration it is expected that the various collieries and ambulance stations in the county will be equipped with Thomas splints for first-aid treatment of fractures of the lower extremity.

Reviews.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.

IN his well-written manual *Physical Signs in the Chest and Abdomen*, Dr. A. J. JEX-BLAKE¹ has successfully carried out a task that is more difficult than the elementary nature of the subject matter might at first sight suggest; • such manuals being indeed hard to make attractive, often prove dull to the reader. Those who gain the basis of their knowledge of physical diagnosis under Dr. Jex-Blake's direction will do so with greater ease and interest than fell to the lot of some of their seniors; for the text is not a mere recital of stereotyped physical signs, but is brightened by occasional touches and practical hints, shrewd and even slightly whimsical, and contains remarks on the interpretation of the signs set forth in a manner showing the independence derived from a long experience in teaching. Thus variations from the normal, such as dilated venules on the chests of emphysematous persons sometimes regarded as of pathological significance and even dignified by a special Latin name, which have no important bearing, are mentioned only in passing. The use of the sphygmomanometer, polygraph, electrocardiograph, and x rays is not described, on the ground that these methods are not, as a rule, available for the individual student or practitioner of medicine; as regards the blood pressure estimations, this decision appears to be one that might be reconsidered when revision for a second edition becomes necessary, for in this respect the sphygmomanometer is hardly on the same plane as the electrocardiograph.

The work is divided into three parts; more than half the book is devoted to the examination of the chest, which is followed by a description of the physical signs of intrathoracic disease, and then by the section on the examination of the abdomen and an account of abdominal swellings. Under the heading of palpation, testing for superficial tenderness appropriately finds a place with a table of the chief cutaneous areas in which referred pain and super-

¹ *Physical Signs in the Chest and Abdomen*. By A. J. Jex-Blake, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1921. (Demy 8vo, pp. 119; 27 figures. 9s. 6d. net.)

animated by ill-will at all. After referring to the relations between Dr. Orr and Mrs. Copeland, his Lordship said it appeared to him that so far from the doctor having shown malice, he was forbearing and was anxious to take a step which might not do the lady harm. Referring to a letter sent by the respondent's sister to Dr. Orr, his Lordship said it raised a grave matter, because it suggested that, owing to the doctor's attitude, the respondent had so suffered in health that she could not perform her duties. It was incumbent upon the doctor when he received that letter to bring the matter before his superiors, and he did so on April 30th. That was not done voluntarily, but he was forced into it; and it was not evidence of malice or of anything but acting under a pure sense of duty. In his Lordship's opinion the appeal must be allowed, the judgement below set aside, and judgement entered for the appellant (Dr. Orr) with costs in the Court of Appeal and below. Lords Justices Warrington and Atkin concurred; the latter added that in his opinion everything that took place was consistent with the appellant doing his duty. Even if there had been any feeling of hostility before the report was communicated it did not justify the finding of express malice.

The appeal was accordingly allowed, the judgement below set aside, and judgement entered for Dr. Orr, with costs of the trial and appeal.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on January 19th. The Prince of Wales has consented to accept the honorary degrees of Master of Commerce and Doctor of Science, which will be conferred on Presentation Day in May.

The Senate expressed gratification at the anonymous donation of £20,000 made to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for the endowment thereof of the University Chair of Physiology. It was resolved to institute a University Chair of Embryology at University College and a University Chair of Physics at Bedford College. Applications for the latter post (£800 per annum) to be sent to the Academic Registrar by April 16th.

It was resolved that the regulations for the M.D. examination (Branch III, Mental Diseases and Psychology, Red Book 1920-21, p. 264, and Blue Book 1920, p. 247) be amended by the addition of the following at the end of Branch III:

In and after the examination to be held in December, 1922, the Regulations for Branch III will be as follows:

Branch III—Psychological Medicine.—Two papers in Mental Diseases and Mental Deficiency. One paper in Psychology. One paper in Neurology, which shall include the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. An essay on one of two subjects in mental diseases or a case for commentary in mental diseases. A clinical examination.

The necessary consequential changes in the title of the M.D. examination (Branch III) are to be made in the regulations.

Sir James Barr has been reappointed Chancellor's representative on the Court of the University of Liverpool, and Dr. Russell Wells has been reappointed the representative of the University on the General Medical Council.

The University Medal in Branch VI (Tropical Medicine) of the M.D. examination, December, 1920, has been awarded to E. S. Phipson (University of Birmingham), and the University Medal in Branch I (Surgery) of the M.S. examination, December, 1920, to R. L. Horton (University College Hospital).

Applications for grants from the Dixon Fund for assisting scientific investigations must be received by the Senate between April 1st and May 15th, 1921. Applications for the University studentship in physiology must be received by the Principal Officer by May 31st. The studentship (value of £50 for one year) is tenable in a physiological laboratory of the University or a school thereof. Full regulations as to award can be obtained on application.

Essays and dissertations on hyperthyroidism and its surgical treatment, for the Rogers Prize (value £100), must reach the Vice-Chancellor by April 30th. It is open to all persons whose names appear on the *Medical Register*.

Applications for the University chair of anatomy, tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School (salary £900 per annum), must be received by the Academic Registrar at the University by April 14th.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

D.P.H.—W. J. Fordham, G. G. Marshall.
THIRD M.B., CH.B.—Annie D. Sykes.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE Council of the University, in its report to be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the Court of Governors, states that so far the response to the university's appeal for £500,000 has reached £280,444, of which £135,417 has been specially allocated by the donors, leaving £145,027 for general purposes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN ordinary Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on February 3rd, when the President, Sir Norman Moore, was in the chair.

Licences to practise physic were granted to the following eighty-three candidates who had passed the necessary examinations:

*Doris E. Alcock, H. E. Alexander, G. W. Almyer, C. H. Andrewes, H. N. Andrews, *Kathleen Ardell, O. A. Baker, W. E. Barnes, H. E. Beasley, *Margaret G. Best, L. M. Billingham, I. Blain, C. H. Bracewell, J. L. McK. Brown, R. Buddle, C. L. C. Burns, A. Y. Cantin, *Dorothy S. Chamberlain, L. C. F. Chevens, F. Christian, *Ivy Collier, F. P. de Caux, A. H. G. Down, A. G. Duncan, T. A. Eccles, R. T. Edwards, H. Franklyn, O. P. Gallegos, G. I. Griffiths, W. R. W. Haight, H. W. Hammond, *Katharine M. Harbord, H. J. H. Hendley, T. B. Hodgson, S. H. G. Humfrey, A. Y. Ibrahim, J. G. Johnstone, H. C. V. Joy, A. N. Kingsbury, F. G. Latham, *Anna G. M. Lewis, C. J. Lewis, C. A. Lindup, *Kathleen M. B. McArthur, H. McKenzie, *Elizabeth Matthai, A. Mikhail, G. S. Mitchell, W. P. Newman, *Helen O'Brien, F. R. Oliver, S. Orchard, T. L. Ormerod, *Tressia L. Pires, *Olive G. Potter, C. S. C. Prance, I. M. Rattray, P. L. Richardson, O. A. L. Roberts, A. el R. Roushdy, G. R. de M. Rudolf, H. L. Sackett, A. el R. Sami, *Maud Sanderson, R. G. V. Shaw, N. L. Sheorey, E. A. Sparks, H. Spiby, A. S. Stevens, R. N. L. Symes, A. H. Talaat, K. H. Tallerman, H. E. Thomas, J. S. Thomas, N. G. Thomson, H. M. Toop, G. D. C. Tracer, T. W. Turner, *Madeline H. J. Umpleby, Gladys M. Wauhope, *May G. Williams, H. N. Witham, F. W. Zaglama.

*Under the Medical Act, 1876.

A letter was received from the Voluntary Hospital Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health, with Lord Cave as chairman, to inquire into the financial position of the voluntary hospitals, inviting the College to present evidence. A reply was drafted pointing out the importance of the voluntary principle in relation to the interests of the sick, medical education, and the increase of knowledge. The President and Censors were appointed as representatives of the College if evidence were desired on these points.

A report from the Committee of Management on the Conjoint Examination in Midwifery and Diseases of Women was discussed and referred back for further recommendations.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Arris and Gale Lectures.

AN Arris and Gale Lecture, on the function of the kidneys in enlargement of the prostate gland, will be delivered in the theatre of the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on Friday, February 18th, at 5 p.m., by Mr. J. F. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S.

An Arris and Gale Lecture, on the azygos system of veins in their association with surgical affections, will be delivered in the theatre on Monday, February 21st, at 5 p.m., by Professor J. Howell Evans, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

Parkin Prize.

IN terms of the bequest made to the College by the late Dr. John Parkin, a prize, value £100, is offered for the best essay on certain subjects connected with medicine. The subject of the essay for the present period is, in terms of the deed—

"On the effects of volcanic action in the production of epidemic diseases in the animal and in the vegetable creation, and in the production of hurricanes and abnormal atmospheric vicissitudes."

The prize is open to competitors of all nations. Essays intended for competition, which must be written in the English language, must be received by the Secretary not later than December 31st, 1921. Each essay must bear a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto outside, and the author's name inside. The successful candidate must publish his essay at his own expense, and present a printed copy of it to the College within three months after the adjudication of the prize.

The Services.

BIRMINGHAM TERRITORIAL DINNER.

THE annual supper and smoking concert of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Units) of Birmingham was held at the White Horse Hotel on January 28th, with Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Howkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., in the chair. The A.D.M.S. of the Division, Colonel L. J. Blandford, A.M.S., C.B.E., T.D., was present, and the chairman was supported by Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Broderick, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut.-Colonel H. F. W. Boeddicker, R.A.M.C.T.F.

The Chairman in a short speech said the great strides that had been made in recruiting for the units since the New Year and the indication there was that these units would shortly be at full peace strength. He also pointed out that the difficulties in regard to the establishment and enlistment of transport personnel having been settled, this important branch of the field ambulances should soon be in full swing. Lieut.-Colonel Broderick remarked on the great hopes there were of acquiring the use of a suitable drill hall at Sutton Coldfield, thereby creating in that district a section of the 2nd Field Ambulance, as obtained in pre-war days. Colonel Blandford expressed his appreciation of the progress made by the units in recruiting, and hoped that the social side of the Territorial Army would be kept up to the old traditions. It was a generally accepted fact that the transport sections would be just the same as in pre-war days, except that "R.A.S.C." would be substituted for "R.A.M.C." in the shoulder titles of the personnel. Major L. Ball, M.C., on behalf of Lieut.-Colonel Boeddicker, expressed his pleasure in being able to announce that a band was

in progress of formation for these units. This would no doubt be a splendid means of providing congenial entertainment for the members, both at headquarters and in camp, and would also prove a big incentive to recruiting.

About 100 members were present, and a strong programme was provided, which was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

HONOURS.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

THE following decorations have been conferred by the King of the Belgians for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:

Ordre de Leopold.—Chevalier: Lieut.-Colonel Robert Tilbury Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Philip Hewitt, R.A.M.C.

Ordre de la Couronne.—Officer: Colonel William Coates, C.B.E., V.D., R.A.M.C.(T.F.). Chevalier: Lieut.-Colonel James Fitzgerald Martin, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.A.M.C.; late temporary Captain George Arthur Skinner, R.A.M.C.

Croix de Guerre.—Lieut.-General Sir T. H. John C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S.; temporary Major Harry Compton Parsons, T.D., R.A.M.C.T.F. (honorary Lieut.-Colonel N.Z.M.C. Reserve of Officers); Brevet Colonel Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Rae Wright, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

COLONEL MATTHEW DANIEL O'CONNELL, A.M.S.(ret.), died at Leeds on January 22nd, aged 73. He was born at Cork on April 5th, 1847, educated at Queen's College, Cork, and graduated M.D. and M.Ch. in the Queen's University, Ireland, in 1869. Entering the army as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1871, he became colonel on April 10th, 1901, and retired on April 5th, 1907. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in the campaign of 1897-98, receiving the medal with a clasp. He was the author of a work on *Climate and Age*, 1909.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Henry Delany, Indian Medical Service (retired), died on October 10th, 1920, aged 50. He was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, graduating M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1893 and M.D. in 1905. He also took the F.R.C.S.Ire. in 1906. He entered the I.M.S. on January 28th, 1898, became lieutenant-colonel in 1917, and retired on January 29th, 1918. He served in the China war of 1900, and received the medal; for most of his service he was employed as a civil surgeon in Bengal.

Major Richard Rutherford, R.A.M.C., died at Cheltenham on January 12th. He was the son of the late Richard Rutherford, F.R.C.V.S., was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.B. and Ch.B. in 1901, and entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on September 1st, 1902, becoming major on March 1st, 1914. He served in France in the recent war, and received the 1914 star and the medals.

Medical News.

DR. ALEXANDER F. R. WOLLASTON, who was lately elected to a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, has been chosen as medical officer of the forthcoming Mount Everest Expedition. Dr. Wollaston was awarded the Gill Memorial Prize by the Royal Geographical Society in 1914 in recognition of his explorations in the Sudan, Ruwenzori, the Pacific, and Dutch New Guinea.

A REUNION dinner of the staff (medical officers, sisters, and V.A.D.'s) of No. 14 General Hospital (Wimereux) will be held at the Ladies' V.A.D. Club, 28, Cavendish Square, London, W., at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, March 16th. Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., Director-General A.M.S., will preside. Applications for tickets, price 15s. inclusive, should be made, together with remittance (postal orders, crossed "Holt and Co."), to Miss Sloggett, 6, Bickenhall Mansions, London, W.1.

As there is reason to believe that numbers of imported thermometers are being offered for sale in this country without having been officially tested, the Board of Trade point out that, under the provisions of the Clinical Thermometers Order, 1918, no person may sell, offer for sale, supply or deliver any clinical thermometers which have not been tested, approved, and marked at the National Physical Laboratory. Purchasers should, in their own interests, see that any thermometers offered to them bear the official test mark—namely, a monogram formed with the capital letters N.P.L., followed by two figures denoting the year of test. The above requirements apply to foreign thermometers imported into this country equally with those of British manufacture, but clinical thermometers exported from the United Kingdom need not at present be tested and marked.

A SPECIAL council of governors of the Great Northern Central Hospital will be held on February 16th to consider and, if thought fit, to pass a resolution approving and

giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee of Management for the absorption of the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road.

THE joint meeting of the Röntgen Society with the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Electro-Therapeutic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine has been postponed until next autumn.

AT the next meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland to be held on Thursday, February 24th, 1921, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1, at 2.45 p.m., Sir Frederick Mott will read, in conjunction with Dr. Hayao, a paper on the pathology of dementia praecox, especially in relation to the condition of the ovaries.

A MEETING of the Society of Superintendents of Tuberculosis Institutions will be held at 122, Harley Street, at 4 p.m., on Monday, February 14th, when the main business will be the consideration of committee reports on the co-ordination of institution statistics, the training of nurses, and the standards of medical and nursing staffs.

AT a meeting of the Harveian Society on Thursday, February 17th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Town Hall, Harrow Road, Paddington, Dr. William Brown will read a paper on psycho-analysis.

THE different aspects of Einstein's theory of relativity will be described in a series of articles to be published in the special issue of *Nature* on February 17th. The contributions will form an authoritative scientific statement on relativity from various points of view.

COLONEL S. LYLE CUMMINS has vacated the post of Professor of Pathology at the Royal Army Medical College, London, and has assumed duty as Professor of Tuberculosis at University College, Cardiff.

MEMBERS of the Board of Management, the medical staff, and the governors and subscribers of St. Mary's Hospital recently made a presentation—in the form of a cheque—to Mr. Thomas Ryan on his retirement from the secretaryship of the hospital after a tenure of office of more than thirty-three years.

IN a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts on February 2nd Mr. F. W. Smith, B.Sc., stated that after much practical experiment with preparations of various types of squill, the most effective squill rat poison was found to be that prepared in water from an alcoholic extract of the fresh bulb of the red squill (*Scilla maritima*). Salicylic acid could be used as a preservative of this preparation without fear of hydrolyzing the glucoside.

AN institute of biology named after Ramon y Cajal has been established at Madrid. It is to consist of four sections devoted to human and comparative histology, neurology, physiology, and experimental pathology respectively.

SOME months ago Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray presented 20, Cavendish Square, formerly occupied by Mr. Asquith, to the College of Nursing for its headquarters and for a residential club for members of the college. It has been decided that the house shall be exclusively used as a club, but that the garden, having a frontage to Henrietta Street, shall be utilized as a site for the college; to give effect to this Viscountess Cowdray has increased the gift to a total of £100,000. The club-house, it is expected, will be ready by midsummer, but the erection of the college, which will contain offices, classrooms, and fifty bedrooms, will be deferred until building operations become cheaper.

MR. CHARLES J. HEATH, F.R.C.S., has been elected a Companion of the Institute of Marine Engineers.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM SCATTERTY, R.A.M.C.(R.), has been appointed a Knight of Grace in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick S. Lambert, R.A.M.C.(T.F.), an Esquire.

THE second congress of the Italian Society of the History of Medical and Natural Sciences will be held at Bologna in October, 1921, under the presidency of Professor Domenico Maiocchi, when Professor Maiocchi will read a paper on prehistoric surgery, and Professor D. Barduzzi one on the teaching of clinical medicine in the Middle Ages.

DR. DEPIERRIS, Secretary of the Société Française d'Otorhino-laryngologie and an authority on hydrology, has recently died at Caunterets at the age of 65.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND HENRY WILLS, who contributed large sums towards founding the University of Bristol, have given a further £200,000 to complete the building extension to the university which is being erected at their expense in memory of their father, the late Mr. H. O. Wills, the founder.